

NIGHTMARE JOG TO BROOKLYN

FERRYBOAT BALTIC SPITTED ON FALL RIVER BOAT'S NOSE.

They Drift Down to Governors Island in the Fog Past Together, With Brooklynites Shouting Up On to the Liner—Women Faint and One Falls Overboard.

Two hundred homing Brooklynites who took the ferryboat Baltic of the Wall Street Line at 5:17 last night wound up at the Warren street pier of the Fall River Line two hours later on the Fall River boat Providence, to which they had clambered after the big sidewheeler had rammed the ferryboat in one of the worst fogs of the season. After the collision the two boats, fast together, drifted as far as Governors Island, while the passengers of the Baltic climbed, shinned and were passed up to the uninjured Sound steamer. Four tugs came alongside, too, and took off fifty more passengers. The remainder of the 500 stayed aboard the ferryboat, which, with a gaping wound in her overhang eventually landed them at the Hamilton ferry slip. No injuries of a serious nature are reported, although one or two of the passengers went overboard by accident.

The fog settled down about 5 o'clock. When the Baltic left her slip she gave the customary long "alp signal" on her whistle and followed it with short blasts at intervals of less than a minute. She was but a few lengths from the slip when her captain, John W. Baulier, saw the lights of the Providence going north out of the fog right above him—and then came the crash. The big steamer hit the Baltic well forward on the starboard side, carrying away much of the head of the women's cabin with the rail and the forward part of the overhang.

The passengers of the Baltic saw the lights above them at the same instant and scurried aft. The shock was terrific on the smaller boat and many men and women were thrown to the deck. Deckhands grabbed the frightened horses attached to the twelve trucks aboard and quieted them. Part of the passengers snatched at life preservers, but by far the greater number stood still, too scared even to start a panic.

The nose of the Providence stuck in the hole in the ferryboat and was held there. The Baltic's passengers began climbing up the sides of the Providence and an improvised gangway was soon in operation. Distress signals and the sound of the crash brought the tugs. Had there been any real danger of the Baltic's sinking all her passengers could have been taken off in a jiffy.

Capt. Baulier sent one of his men to ascertain just what damage the Baltic had sustained. This man lit a candle and peered into the broken mass of twisted wood and iron. The candle shone out in the gloom like a spotlight, and for an instant some of the people aboard the Sound steamer thought the ferryboat was afire. When they saw the origin of the light, however, the laugh which resulted assisted in relieving the tension.

During the scramble on the Baltic a woman fell overboard and in a moment a negro had gone over after her. He caught her clothing and the two were lifted out by deckhands on the Providence. In some unexplained way a man fell from the after deck of the larger boat and was also pulled out in a hurry. As far as could be learned there were the only people who went into the water.

The shock had been almost imperceptible on the Providence. Most of the passengers were either loafing about the decks or were in their staterooms getting ready for dinner. The shouting brought everybody forward and the passengers helped the Brooklynites to make the transfer. Frank C. Clutterbuck of Highland avenue, Yonkers, a passenger on the Sound steamer, helped in rigging up a gangway by means of a ladder and with other passengers pulled men, women and children up to the deck. Dr. W. A. Pratt of 60 West Sixty-sixth street was also on the Providence and he went among the people as fast as they were brought aboard, searching for injured to help. His services were called upon only to quiet nervous passengers who had become hysterical.

Aaron Mayer of 280 Decatur street, Brooklyn, was on the Baltic and picked up two women who had fainted beside him. He half dragged them to the ladders and they were carried up. J. H. Lynch of 159 Warren street, Brooklyn, who was on the Baltic, said the shock was terrific on that boat. In the excitement one woman was seen making for the rail while the presser of a ladder and three others clutched in her arms. She was stopped before she had an opportunity to leap. Women passengers on the ferryboat dropped whatever they were carrying, and many of them losing their purses in this way.

When it had been learned that the Baltic's hull was not damaged the Providence backed away and started back for her pier. Capt. G. F. Chase making a little speech on the way back, in which he said the Providence hadn't even lost any point in the scuffle. He requested his Massachusetts passengers to stay aboard and possess their souls in patience while he landed his newly acquired Brooklyn contingent. When the big steamer had tied up at her pier, however, a careful examination was made of her before she proceeded to Fall River, and she didn't get away until 8:30.

The Brooklynites hustled off the Providence like a troop of sheep. One woman was carried off in a fainting condition between two men. All rushed back across town and took the all rail route to dinner. The Baltic steamed up to the Hamilton avenue slip and there discharged the passengers who had stayed by her. There it was found that seven of the trucks and two extra horses had been deserted in the scuffle. These were taken to the Hamilton avenue police station and the owners of those trucks which were marked were notified by telephone. The drivers, supposedly, were somewhere in Manhattan by that time or else were among those who had climbed into the tugs and had been landed along the Brooklyn waterfront.

After the passengers, horses, trucks, umbrellas, purses, handkerchiefs and parcels of varying size and shape had been cleaned off the Baltic she was taken to the

repair yards of her owners, the Union Ferry Company, at the foot of Atlantic street, and there tied up. She won't be in commission for a day or two. General Superintendent F. A. Martin of the ferry company said last night that the damage to the boat would be about \$1,000.

Capt. Baulier said that he had started out of the slip in the fog, had blown his whistle at frequent intervals and the first knock of the approach of the other vessel came when he saw the lights above him. Then he stopped the engines and called to the crew to stand by. Capt. G. F. Chase of the Providence said that the ferryboat had tried to cross his bows, but added that the fog was so dense that nothing could be seen on the river. A passenger on the Providence said that the Baltic was trying to dodge another boat, and thus came directly in the path of the Providence. The captain didn't seem to know about this, however. C. N. Gavitt, agent of the Fall River Line, corroborated Capt. Chase's statement that the liner was absolutely uninjured.

Three-quarters of an hour after the accident the fog had lifted and an hour later the sky was clear. Boatmen along the river front expressed wonder that no other and worse collisions had occurred, and that the fog was crowded with shipping at the time the fog came down.

HERRICK A ROOSEVELT CRITIC.

Former Governor of Ohio Denounces Policy of Hounding the Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—The railroad policy of the administration of President Roosevelt got a lash from Myron T. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio and close associate of Senator Hanna and of President McKinley, to-day in a speech Gov. Herrick delivered before the Builders Exchange.

He took for his topic "The Causes of the Present Financial Situation" and combined with his advocacy of a credit or some other elastic currency a scathing arraignment of the present day policy of aggression against railroads. He deprecated "the policy that would convict foreign investors and those in our own country that railroad securities would not prove safe investments," then emphasizing his remarks by pounding the stand with his manuscript. Gov. Herrick said:

"Even those days of Government aid to railroads when lines were built into the wilderness with the idea of fraudulently getting foreign capital were more beneficial in some respects. Those days saw the greatest development ever seen in this or any other country. The day may come, and that before long, when it will be found more expedient for the Government to encourage the railroads in their commercial development instead of—the Governor hesitated—instead of retarding them. "Our railroads today are in better condition than ever as regards management and resources," he concluded.

TAFT-FORAKER VOTE IN OHIO.

Republican Voters to Have a Chance to Express Their Presidential Preferences.

TOLAN, Ohio, Dec. 10.—That the voters of Ohio will have a chance to decide with their ballots the Presidential aspirations of Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft as Senator Foraker requested in a letter to Walter E. Brown, chairman of the Republican State central committee, was indicated by Chairman Brown's declaration to-day that the committee would meet Senator Foraker's wish.

Chairman Brown is one of the most ardent of Secretary Taft's advocates, and as he and the Taft men dominate the committee his declaration means that a test of sentiment urged by Foraker for months is to be had. Mr. Brown said:

"I will be only too glad to present the Senator's request to the committee and I have no objection to the committee's accepting his suggestion for a primary or some other means of testing the sentiment of Ohio Republicans."

BROWNVILLE REPORT HALTED.

By Discovery That Bullets Fired in Raid Were Not the Army Kind.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A new point was injected to-day into the investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the Brownville raid. It is a technical point, but its importance is such that while it may not change the determination of a majority of the committee to hold the discharged negro soldiers responsible it is likely to have considerable influence upon the attitude of unprejudiced Senators when the several segments of the much divided committee present their reports.

The new feature is an indication that bullets fired by the Brownville raiders were different in composition from the bullets issued to the military soldiers stationed at Brownville. Chemical analysis presented to the Military Affairs Committee show that the bullets which were fired in the raid contained antimony, whereas antimony has never been in any bullets issued to the United States Army.

The seven-day meeting of the committee two of seven bullets introduced in the evidence were sent to an expert metallurgist, who found that the bullets contained 1.97 parts and 1.98 parts of antimony respectively. Even if the five other bullets out of houses in Brownville should turn out on analysis to be free from antimony the fact that two of the bullets out of the seven did have antimony would indicate that somebody besides the soldiers did the shooting, for the bullets issued to the soldiers had no antimony.

The testimony of Gen. Crozier, chief of the ordinance bureau, showed that the bullets used in what is called the guard cartridge, which is a short range bullet with only 15 grains of powder, consists of lead 90 in 100 and antimony 1.5. These bullets have no steel jackets. All the bullets submitted have steel jackets.

The fact that the committee decided to-day to defer making its report until there should be a further analysis of bullets in evidence shows how vital the members of the committee consider the matter.

Faithless a Possess for Roosevelt.

GAINEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 10.—A fat Georgia possum is to be sent to President Roosevelt by his Christmas dinner. This possum was caught some days ago and is being fattened on possums by Mrs. Helen Longstreet, postmistress of Gaineville, who will ship the White House in time for Christmas. Mrs. Longstreet is the widow of the Confederate General Longstreet.

BROKER SULZBACHER IN JAIL.

ACCUSED OF SEEKING TO GET A WITNESS OUT OF THE STATE.

Stock Exchange Member's Conduct of His Father-in-Law's Estate Had Been Under Scrutiny—\$5,000 Bail at Jerome's Request—Speech to Grand Jury.

Joseph H. Sulzbacher, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Joseph H. Sulzbacher & Co. at 111 Broadway, was arrested at his home last night on the charge of attempting to bribe a witness against him in a Grand Jury case to change his testimony and to leave the jurisdiction. He was arrested by Detectives Beery and Flood of the District Attorney's office about 10 o'clock and taken to the home of Magistrate Corrigan in West Fifty-seventh street, where he was arraigned.

Sulzbacher was represented by Lawyer Anson McCook Beard, who protested against the bail, \$5,000, fixed by Magistrate Corrigan. Magistrate Corrigan said he had been requested by Acting District Attorney Kresel to fix bail at \$5,000 and not to accept it until the District Attorney's office had had forty-eight hours to investigate the security. Mr. Beard made a vigorous protest against this, but Magistrate Corrigan said he could do nothing but respect the wishes of the District Attorney, who was conversant with the facts. As a result, however, of the protest, the bail was fixed at \$5,000, and the District Attorney's office was given twenty-four hours to investigate the security. Mr. Beard made a vigorous protest against this, but Magistrate Corrigan said he could do nothing but respect the wishes of the District Attorney, who was conversant with the facts. As a result, however, of the protest, the bail was fixed at \$5,000, and the District Attorney's office was given twenty-four hours to investigate the security.

Not long after the dissolution of the firm Bookowitz died, and his son, Jesse, was made administrator. Last June young Bookowitz made charges to the District Attorney's office that there were irregularities in the management of the affairs of the company which were of a criminal nature.

The charges were investigated by Assistant District Attorney Kresel. He found that his principal witnesses would be Charles W. Saacke, who was manager of the firm; Felix Hyman, a bookkeeper, and Wyatt, who was the purchasing sales clerk.

Mr. Kresel found things which he thought should be investigated by the Grand Jury. One transaction in particular Mr. Kresel thought should go before the November Grand Jury, as it was almost five years old and soon would be outlawed. Following out this plan Mr. Kresel presented his evidence to the Grand Jury on November 11. Two of his chief witnesses were Saacke and Hyman. Wyatt was not called before the Grand Jury. The charge was that an entry in the purchase and sales book of Sulzbacher & Co., a new firm. The other member of the new firm is Albert Ullmann.

Saacke and Hyman were charged by Hodgess with forgery in that they had changed entries in the books of the old firm. They were arraigned before Magistrate Butts in the Tombs police court, and their case is now waiting disposition by the Grand Jury.

Soon after that, according to the District Attorney's information, Hodgess began negotiations to get Wyatt to leave the State. Wyatt listened to Hodgess and then went to the District Attorney with his story. According to Wyatt's story the proposition was made to him that he should get \$3,000 if he left the State and if he would change whatever testimony he gave to the Grand Jury.

After talking with Hodgess, Wyatt met Sulzbacher at the Hotel Nederland on Monday night. Detectives from the District Attorney's office were on hand. According to the conversation they say they heard, Sulzbacher made the agreement with Wyatt to pay him \$3,000. According to the plan he was to get \$750 in cash, take a train for Chicago, and then to Mexico, and the remainder was to be put in a bank in this city to his account.

Wyatt and his wife were to leave the city yesterday afternoon. Hodgess met Wyatt at the Grand Union Hotel about 3 o'clock. When they shook hands Detectives Beery, Flood, Fitzsimmons and Butler of the District Attorney's office were there. Wyatt was told that he could have only \$100 in cash for expenses, and when Hodgess handed over the \$100 he was arrested.

Both Hodgess and Wyatt were taken to the District Attorney's office, and after Mr. Jerome had talked to him for a while Hodgess made a confession. Then Magistrate Corrigan was sent for, and in Mr. Jerome's office he held court and provided Hodgess in the custody of Detective Fitzsimmons.

It came out yesterday that Mr. Jerome had a very earnest talk on Friday with the November Grand Jury, the term of which was continued over to this month. Referring to the Sulzbacher case, which was not mentioned by name, Mr. Jerome said that he understood that there were certain members of the Grand Jury who had received information about a case which had not been produced in evidence before the Grand Jury.

"It would be well to remember," said Mr. Jerome in substance, "that the laws against bribery and interfering with witnesses before the Grand Jury are still in force. It is also well to remember that when a Grand Jury has knowledge of a crime having been committed it is its duty to communicate it to his fellow Grand Jurors."

BOSTON GOES REPUBLICAN.

Postmaster Hibbard Defeats Mayor Fitzgerald by a 2,013.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Boston to-day elected Postmaster George A. Hibbard, the Republican nominee, Mayor of the city. Hibbard received a plurality of 2,013 over Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, while former Representative John A. Coulthurst, the Independence League nominee, polled fewer than half the votes received by either.

The total vote was 39,797. Hibbard received 20,087, Fitzgerald 36,554 and Coulthurst 15,471.

The poor showing by Coulthurst was a bitter disappointment to the Independence League, who thought he would get the vote cast recently for District Attorney Moran.

The Common Council went strongly Democratic at midnight the returns from the Aldermanic districts indicate that the board will stand eight Democrats and five Republicans. Among the Aldermen elected on the Democratic ticket was Ellery H. Clark, the well known amateur athlete, who is at the head of settlement work in the South End. Clark at midnight led the entire field of candidates.

Eighteen Massachusetts cities outside of Boston held their municipal elections to-day. The license question exerted an important influence upon the voting in nearly all the cities. In several of the larger ones which usually have gone for license the temperance workers were successful.

In both Lynn and Worcester no license prevailed. Lynn elected Thomas T. Porter, the Republican nominee, for Mayor, while in Worcester James Logan, the Republican nominee for Mayor, won in a close fight over John T. Duggan, the present Democratic incumbent. Lowell thought well enough of Mayor F. W. Farnham, Republican, to give him another term.

One feature of the day was the election of the Hon. John F. Hurley, he of pug hat fame, as Mayor of Salem for the third time. Hurley was elected Mayor for the first time in 1901 on a reform movement and was again successful the following year. He has been an annual independent candidate ever since and went into office to-day with a plurality of 73.

AUTOMOBILE MITRAILLEUSE.

French Captain Starts to Fight Moors With Special Carriage.

MARSEILLE, Dec. 10.—Capt. Gentil has gone to Gran, Algeria, taking with him an automobile mitrailieuse, which will be employed against the insurgent Moors.

VOTE FOR OKLAHOMA SENATORS.

Owen and Gore, Democrats, Receive a Majority in Both Houses.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 10.—The two houses of the Oklahoma Legislature in separate session voted to-day for two United States Senators, the first to represent the new State in Congress.

Robert Latham Owen and Thomas Prior Gore, Democrats, were elected. Charles G. Jones and Clarence B. Douglass received the complimentary vote of the Republicans. To-morrow in joint session the formal vote will be taken.

The vote in the Senate was Gore and Owen, 39; Jones and Douglass, 4.

DELAWARE INDORSES GRAY.

Democratic State Committee Unanimously Commends Him for President.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 10.—The Democratic State committee this afternoon passed a resolution indorsing George Gray of Delaware for the Presidency.

After the presentation of the indorsement resolutions by Committeeman Salmons, Chairman Thomas F. Bayard, and Judge Gray's closest personal and political friends, ruled it out of order.

William F. Kurtz of Wilmington, sitting on the proxy of L. Irving Handy, appealed from the decision of the chair and the appeal was sustained.

He was opposed to the resolution, acquiesced, and it was adopted unanimously. The river was at flood height and the current swift. It is believed that a log struck the false work of the bridge and caused the structure to collapse.

Forty men were on the traveler when the crash came, and all were thrown into the river or caught in the debris of twisted steel and broken beams.

JAPANESE SKETCHED FORT.

Pretended Hunter Seemed to Be Getting Points at Hampton, Va.

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 10.—Joseph Daly, Treasurer of Phoebe, who owns a house on Phoebe Bay overlooking Fort Monroe, caught a Japanese this morning sketching the fort from the river bank. Daly had noticed the Jap acting strangely for several days.

The Japanese carried a double barreled shotgun and said he was hunting birds. Daly's suspicions were aroused because of the fact that this section is not frequented by quail. Daly decided to watch the man, and this morning discovered him in the act of drawing plans of the old fortifications. Daly reported the facts to the authorities at the fort. The matter has aroused the attention of army and navy men. It is thought that the man is here to procure the plan of Fort Monroe as well as to observe the ships of the Atlantic fleet now at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Paderewski Too Ill to Play.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 10.—Paderewski, according to an announcement made at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night, where he was engaged to appear, was too indisposed to fulfill his engagement. Paderewski's manager returned to New York to-night.

SUNDAY ORDINANCE DEFERRED.

ONE LONE M. O. ALDERMAN HOLDS IT UP FOR A WEEK.

And Gets His Head Punched Outside—Such Eloquence Developed That Little Tim Suggests Sunday Shows by the Board—Hearing Friday on Sunday Concerts.

Alderman Doull failed yesterday to carry his ordinance permitting Sunday concerts. He lacked just one vote. It was decided by a vote of 35 to 34 to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, with instructions to hold a public hearing and report back at next Tuesday's meeting. There will consequently be another dull Sunday for New Yorkers. The Tammany members, who voted to a man for the ordinance, would have succeeded in having the ordinance adopted if the M. O. L. members had voted with them.

One of these Independence Leaguers, Cornelius Noonan of the Thirty-fifth district, refrained from voting until a third call of the roll, and as he was at that time the only member present who had not voted except Alderman Falk, another M. O. man, who asked to be excused, it depended on Noonan whether or not the motion to refer should prevail. At that moment the voting was a tie, 34 each way. Noonan voted to send the ordinance to the committee and so blasted the hopes of several hundred of press agents, delegates from all the unions employed in theatres, who wanted the ordinance to pass because they get double pay for Sunday work, and representatives of the theatrical managers, all of whom at the beginning of the meeting were confident that the ordinance would go through.

Noonan's action so exasperated one of his constituents, Daniel Moses, who keeps a dancing hall in 15th street and Amsterdam avenue, that after calling Noonan out into the committee room he began to use a remarkable vocabulary on him. Moses is a much bigger man than Noonan, and Noonan said the calling down was getting until Moses described him by a particularly ugly name. Then Noonan, as a point of honor, made a pass at Moses, but failed to land. Moses came back at the Alderman with two blows that did land with the result that Noonan's eyebrow began to change color and the skin of his nose was broken.

The discussion on the ordinance lasted about three hours, and with the character of some of the speeches, the banterings between the members on the different sides of the house, the applause and jeering laughter of the gallery and the labor delegates who packed the aisles, Little Tim Sullivan was led to remark as he wound up the debate:

"If the Aldermen would only meet on Sundays and go through their usual weekly performance in some big hall there wouldn't be any entertainment law passed, because every one would want to come to our show."

The ordinance introduced by Mr. Doull was a copy of the existing section of the Charter forbidding Sunday entertainments of the stage with this clause added:

"Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit at any such place or places on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations and singing, provided that such above mentioned entertainments shall be given in such a manner as not to disturb the public peace, or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community."

Alderman Meyers, the Republican leader, moved that the ordinance be referred to the law committee. He said he was opposed to the measure because he favored setting aside at least one day for the rest of workers.

"At hearings that we have had in the past on this subject," he said, "actors have appeared and asked to be delivered from the Chicago Sunday. They stated that they had to work in Chicago seven days for the same wages they received for six days in this city. The situation is not a distressing one, although it may be uncomfortable for a few theatrical managers. There is no danger of starvation or pestilence threatening this city as a result of Justice O'Gorman's decision. It is true that it has interfered with the theatrical managers, but I have no sympathy with the theatrical and vaudeville trusts so long as both are in collusion with the ticket speculators for the purpose of holding the theatregoing public by the throat. This is a case of impudent private trusts coming before this board for a special privilege, and through their clever press agents trying to make it appear that the few paltry thousands of people who go to Sunday theatres represent the public sentiment of this city."

After about a couple of hours' eloquence it came the turn of Henry Clay Peters to speak. President McGowan last week decided that Peters should not be allowed to speak again until he had apologized for calling Mayor McEllan a fraud Mayor. But at about 4 o'clock, McGowan had to leave the meeting to attend a wedding, and almost before he had got out of the room Peters was on his feet clamoring to Vice-President Goodman to recognize him. He got his chance at last, and then he proceeded to tell the board that it was not because of Justice O'Gorman's decision that New York was closed down last Sunday.

"No, that isn't the reason," he shouted; "the extreme enactment of the law was due to the police. They closed up the concert rooms because they want to make the blue laws unpopular."

Little Tim Sullivan asked for a liberal Sunday. He said that an effort had been made in Mayor Hewitt's time to close the theatres and concert halls, but there was such a protest from the people that the Legislature had to pass an act amending the law as it then existed.

The public hearing on the ordinance will be held in the City Hall on Friday at 11 A. M.

SURVIVORS OF "THE GALAXY."

The Galaxy, a magazine which gave up the ghost thirty years ago, was celebrated in a dinner given at the Union League Club last night by William Constant Church to the surviving contributors.

Some of the speakers were E. C. Steadman, W. D. Howells, W. C. Eggleston, F. E. Leupp, Horace Porter and Brander Matthews. Others present were John Burroughs, C. L. Norton and Henry Abbey.

KAISER CONSULTING SPECIALISTS.

Throat and Ear Trouble the Cause of Two Days Visit to London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 10.—The London correspondent of the *Matin* says that the two days visit of the Kaiser to London after his stay at Highcliffe Castle is due to his desire to consult specialists as to his throat, the trouble in which he persists. It is said that there has been a renewed serious manifestation of his ear trouble.

The correspondent further says that after King Alfonso met the Kaiser two weeks ago he did not seek to hide from his suite how the Kaiser's physical appearance had changed.

NURSE TELLS OF CAPTIVITY.

AND HOW AN ASBURY PARK POLICEMAN RESCUED HER.

Locked for Twelve Days in a Hut on a Plantation in North Carolina and Nearly Starved—Cop Had to Break in With an Axe—Will Prosecute the Planter.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 10.—Olga Sjoestedt, the trained nurse who was held a prisoner near Halifax, N. C., and who appealed for help to friends here, arrived home to-day in the company of her rescuer, Policeman Thomas Broderick, who was sent on to bring her back, the money for her rescue being advanced by citizens of Asbury Park headed by Mayor Brennan.

Nearly the whole town was at the station to meet Miss Sjoestedt when the 1:27 pulled in, but owing to her nervous condition she was taken off the train at North Asbury and driven direct to the home of Henry Lange at 806 Bond street. Miss Sjoestedt was somewhat hysterical and looked worn out with her experience, but told her story in a calm way, although it is a most remarkable story for these days. Miss Sjoestedt is about 26 years old.

"I will tell you the story from the beginning and you can then judge for yourself what I have been through," she said.

"I had been feeling ill for some time because of a throat trouble, and wanted to get away. I inserted an advertisement in the newspapers and received a reply from a Mr. T. E. Pender of Weldon, N. C. Some correspondence followed, and I accepted a position as his housekeeper and left here two days before Thanksgiving. I arrived in Weldon, near Halifax, the day following and was met by Mr. Pender. He is a man about 75 years old and has one eye. His appearance was so repulsive to me that I wanted to come back, but he was courteous and I decided to stay at least over the night.

"We drove in a rickety wagon to his plantation, about ten miles out. He told me on the way that he had 1,200 acres and that 300 negroes lived on it and worked for him for the privilege. When we arrived I saw a number of small huts, to one of which he went. It was a wretched hut, two small rooms made up the entire place. The front room was occupied by Mr. Pender, and the only entrance to the cabin was through his room. I noticed then that the place was all barred up and that the doors were made of heavy timber, but Mr. Pender said that was to keep the negroes from getting in while he was away.

"I was immediately sent to my room on arrival and his manner toward me changed at once. First he took my money, \$10, as he said, for safe keeping. When I went into my room, which was also the kitchen, I found that all the food for dinner was corn meal and salt pork, and that was all we had for the twelve days I was there.

"While I was looking about I accidentally kicked what appeared to be a bundle covered with a blanket. I took the blanket off and found a dead negro under it. My horror got the best of my training as a nurse and I ran from the room screaming. Pender came to me and asked me what was wrong. I told him, and he said that it was his cook, who had died the day before. I begged him to have the woman buried and some negroes came in and took the body away.

"I was so tired that I soon went to bed, but I had not been in bed more than a few minutes when Pender came into the room. I had only three long halpines to defend myself with and told him I would kill him if he did not leave the room. He did so, but each night he tried to get into my room. When he went out the first night he locked the door from his side and when I knew that I was a prisoner. The next morning he awakened me at 5 o'clock and made me go out and feed the horses and cow and get his breakfast. I obeyed, for I was frightened.

"There was no white man in sight, and I had seen nothing but negroes on my trip out. I didn't know what to do, but finally got a letter to my friends written and put it in the usual box deliverable by outside the hut early in the morning. He stopped all my mail from reaching me by getting it at Weldon before it reached Halifax. By stopping my mail, however, he found out that I had succeeded in communicating with my friends, for on Saturday of that week he came to me and told me that they had written to Sheriff J. H. Harvey in Halifax.

"I don't care about that," he said to me. "Harvey and I are in the liquor business together and he won't disturb me any if he does come."

"That day Harvey came to the hut and he and Pender had a long talk, after which they came into my room. Pender had a paper which he said I had to sign. This paper, which Broderick got from Harvey before we left, said that I was not ill treated and was satisfied. I at first refused to sign it, but Pender said he would kill me if I didn't.

"He's a bad man," said Harvey, and you had better do so."

"I was too terrified to refuse and did sign the paper, which was the statement sent north to my friends here.

"Things passed in this way until I knew I would die from fear and starvation if my friends did not send help and I planned to commit suicide and was thinking the thing over when Mr. Broderick arrived. At first I wouldn't even trust him, but when I saw his shield I knew that it was all right."

Miss Sjoestedt was crying when she finished and seemed to be in a highly nervous condition. Mrs. Lange showed several letters she had received from men in Halifax who knew Pender and in which they accuse him of many grave crimes against women.

Policeman Broderick was the hero of the town to-day. He is known for his nerve and was chosen to go for that reason.

"Miss Sjoestedt didn't exaggerate about the conditions in that section at all," said Broderick to the reporters